FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1848. [NO. 1633.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

MISS M. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL.

MISS BINGHAM will open her School in her new Residence on Old Street, on the 2d day of October. Instruction will be given in all branches usually taught in any Female Seminary. Hours of attendance from 9 o'clock A. M till 1 P. M., and from 3 till 5 P. M., precisely. Particular attention will be given to the morals and manners of her Pupils.

Drawing and Painting will be taught in the interval, for which a separate charge will be made

Sept. 11. 31-3m

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

H. WHITAKER, thankful for the patronage he has received since coming to Fayetteville, would respectfully announce that he will be absent from this place until about the 12th of October, after which time he will be happy to continue to give Lessons on the Piano and Guitar, and humbly solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore bestowed.

A large collection of new and beautiful music will be kept on hand and furnished at usual rates.

Also instruction given on Flute and Violin if desired.

Sept. 8, 1848. 32-tf

NOTICE.

I HAVE made arrangements with Mr. E. W. Willkings to supernated any Auction Business which may be offered during my absence from home.

SAML. W. TILLINGHAST,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 6, 1848 31-2w

WILL be sold at the Court House door in Fayetteville, on Wednesday the 4th day of October next, a negro man named BOB, for the purpose of effecting a division between the owners. Terms at sale.

J. McLAURIN, Commissioner.

Sept. 11, 1848. 31-4w

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES.

ASHTON BROOKS & CO.

AT THE OLD STAND,

W. *Falls Avenue, near Pratt st. Bridge,*

BALTIMORE.

CONTINUE to make to order FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES of all dimensions, which they will warrant to be of best quality, being made from Burr Blocks of their own importation, and selected by them from the best quarries in France. They keep constantly on hand of all sizes, COLOGNE & ESOPUS MILLSTONES, and FRENCH BURR BLOCKS.

Orders from any part of the country promptly attended to.

☞ I am authorized to act as Agent for the sale of the above Burrs and Stones in Fayetteville, and will supply orders from the country promptly.

R. M. ORRELL.

Sept. 11, 1848. 31-2m

7,500 lbs. fresh beat RICE, in bags of 120 to 180 lbs, for sale at Wilmington prices, expenses added.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Aug. 14. 28-tf

Also, 2 good wagon Horses, for sale cheap.

J. D. W.

New & Cheap Goods.

THE undersigned are now receiving their supply of

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

Embracing the largest Stock they have ever offered, and all of which they are disposed to sell at the very lowest market prices, either at wholesale or retail, for *Cash or undoubted* paper.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

Sept. 2, 1848. 31-3m

FALL. 1848.

W'm. G. Matthews

IS now receiving his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF DRY GOODS, &c., viz:

Satin Stripe and plaid Alpacas,
Mohair Lustres,
Satin Striped Tampico, and Merinos, very fine,
Black and colo'd Muslin de Laine and Gola Plaids,
Rich figu'd Cashmeres, and watered Silks,
Lamantines, (new article,) for Ladies' Dresses,
Together with Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings; Sattinets and Sheetings, bleach'd and brown, from 4 to 3 yards wide; Flannels; green Baize; Kerseys; Bed Ticks; Ginghams; Hose and Half Hose; Merino Shirts and Drawers; Irish Linens; Servants' Clothing; Blankets; and a large assortment of Shawls, some very fine; Caps and Shoes;

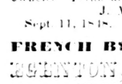
HARDWARE

of all kinds; Combs, Buttons, and Fancy fixings, and GROCERIES of all kinds; together with every other article usually called for, for sale cheap for Cash, or to those who pay when called on first time.

No. 13 North side Hay street.

September 2, 1848. 31-3w

A CALL FOR SETTLEMENT.



FINDING myself in the decline of life, and the infirmities of age gradually coming upon me, I am desirous of bringing all my worldly business to a close, with all practicable expedition; and, as my official duties frequently call me from home, I find it most convenient to effect this object, through an Agent. I do, therefore, hereby, earnestly request all those who are indebted to me, to make early payment of what they respectively owe me, to Mr. David A. Ray, of this place; and those having claims against me, are also hereby earnestly requested, to present their respective claims, properly authenticated, as soon as possible, to Mr. Ray, who is fully authorised to transact and settle this business, on my behalf.

COLIN McIVER.

Fayetteville, N. C., 1st Sept. 1848. 31-3w

250,000 MORE of those extra size and well burnt BRICKS, now ready for delivery. Those wishing good Bricks will please send in their orders as soon as possible, for these are prime.

Also, a few thousand Bricks for building reservoirs and sewers, which require no lime nor mortar, and very large size, (new shape.)

Also, will be ready in a few weeks, similar Bricks for curbing wells, which require no lime nor mortar, new shape.) Apply soon to

W. G. MATTHEWS,
No. 13 North side Hay street.

Sept. 2, 1848. 31-3w

Mr. and Mrs. Hardin's School.

THE Exercises of this School will be resumed on the 15th October next.

The Tuition fees will be $12 50, $16 50, and $20 50, per Session of 4 months, (as heretofore,) payable *one-half* in advance. There will be no extra charge for French and the dead Languages, except that after the Lessons which usually occupy one or two Sessions, (according to the age and general advancement of the pupil,) the Tuition per Session will be raised in the order above stated, but in no case to be higher than $20 50.

Five or six young ladies will be received as Boarders, at $60 per Session of 4 months, for Board and Tuition in all the branches, payable in advance. Those wishing to place their daughters or wards in our family, will please make application as soon as possible *after the 1st of September*, until which time we shall be absent from home.

W. H. HARDIN.

Fayetteville, July 12, 1848. 25-3w115tt150

CASSIDEY, SCHRADER & CO.,

HAVE erected an extensive IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY AND MACHINE AND BLACKSMITH SHOP, at the corner of Church and Castle streets, near the Marine Railway, where they are prepared to furnish all kinds of Machinery and Castings, at the shortest notice, and on as reasonable terms as can be had of any establishment of the kind North or South. All orders addressed to the firm will receive prompt attention.

J. CASSIDEY.
T. SCHRADER.
W. SUTTON.

N. B. All kinds of Boring, Turning, Planing and Finishing done at short notice, and Castings made from one ounce weight to 3,500. Patterns made to order.

☞ They keep constantly on hand an assortment of Cast Iron Ploughs of the most approved pattern.

Wilmington, Sept. 1, 1848. 31-1m

G. & H. MacMillan

ARE RECEIVING their usual assortment of desirable GOODS for the fall and winter trade, which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms; viz:

Silk Striped and Checked figured Alpaccas, a large variety; Grandion Checks; British and Cashmere Chameleons, &c.; Gola Plaids, 5-4 wide; Fancy Dress Silks; Ombre Victorinelle; Plain Black Silks, from 26 to 36 inches wide; Black Silk Cravats; Fancy do; Ginghams, a large variety; Broadcloths; Wool-dyed Wooded Wool Blues, &c.; a splendid assortment of plain and fancy doe skin Cassimeres; also, a large assortment of West of England, and Ladies newest styles of Bonnets, for the fall and winter, the best assortment ever offered in this market. Also, Gentlemens' Hats, a large and splendid assortment. Shoes in great variety, and all goods generally kept in a dry goods Store.

The above goods have been purchased at the North and East, at much reduced rates than ever before purchased for this market, being bought principally for *Cash*.

We invite our friends and customers to call soon.

Fayetteville, August 28. 30-6w

REV. DR. HOOPER'S

FAMILY SCHOOL, IN THE COUNTRY,

WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

NEAR LITTLETON DEPOT.

THE Subscriber, having spent upwards of thirty years as an Instructor in the Colleges of the two Carolinas with some degree, he trusts, of acceptance and success, is desirous to retire for the rest of his life, to a more private situation.—Feeling, however, that the qualifications acquired by a long course of study and experience ought not to be thrown away, he proposes to continue the business of teaching, but on a plan more consistent with his present views, and to open in January next a School of the kind indicated by the title at the head of this advertisement. To this end, he has purchased a Farm in the healthy middle region of N. C. He thinks that among all the Schools of our country, there is wanting *a Select School for young boys*, where they can be save from the dissipation, extravagance and idleness of which they run so great a risk in our Towns and Villages. What parent that sees our streets full of boys, aping the manners of men, must not wish for a retreat to his young son from such manners, to say nothing of the more serious evil practices which he may apprehend when they are out of sight. It is to meet this sorely felt want of a safe Seminary for Boys of a tender age, that the present School is designed. Besides the retired location of the School, the number of pupils will be small and select, so that the Proprietor can take them into his own family and make their manners, morals and intellectual improvement, the object of his personal vigilance and care.

As to the subscriber's fitness for the task he has undertaken, he must trust, where he is known, to the character he may have acquired in his long service. Where he is not known, he hopes to inspire public confidence by the following testimonial, kindly forwarded to him by the distinguished President of South Carolina College:

S. C. COLLEGE, April 27, 1848.

My Dear Sir, I earnestly hope that your project of a select School, may meet with great success, not only on account of the lively interest I feel in whatever concerns you, but also for the sake of those who may have the good fortune to be entrusted to your care, for indeed I know of no one to whose training and teaching, whether I regarded morals, manners or scholarship, I would sooner entrust a son than to yours. When I endeavored to dissuade you from your purpose of leaving this College, I was prompted both by the desire to retain your valuable services to the Institution, and to continue most agreeable associations with a highly respected and honored friend. With these opinions and feelings sincerely entertained, I should be happy to think that my name might be of service to you. Your friend, &c.

WM. C. PRESTON.

As the number of pupils will be small, it will be well for those who intend to avail themselves of this School, to make immediate application to the subscriber, at Wake Forest College, N. C.

TERMS:

1. The price will be $250 per annum, payable semi-annually *in advance*.

2. There will be two vacations in the year, embracing about 10 weeks, during which the boys will be expected to return home.

3. Every pupil must be as much as 8, and not more than 14 years of age, and it is not expected to retain boys after they have attained the age of 15, except in cases of extraordinary promise.

4. Each pupil must, at the time of admission, be well acquainted with reading, writing, and the fundamental rules of arithmetic, and at first, a preference will be given to those who are just ready to commence a Latin course.

5. No boy of immoral character will be admitted into, or continued in the School.

WILLIAM HOOPER,
Wake Forest College.

August 24, 1848. 30-4w

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

NOTICE.

ON Tuesday, 10th of October next, will be let out to the lowest bidder, at Davidson College, the building of a Society Hall, for one of the literary institutions of that place. The house to be brick and covered with tin, 48 feet long and 32 feet wide. The lower story to be divided into three rooms and a passage. The second story to be finished off for the Hall all in one room.

W. W. PHARR,
DAVID A. CALDWELL, } Com.
Davidson College, Aug. 10, 1848. 31-4tO

Domestic Goods.

THE Subscriber, Agent for the Charleston Steam Cotton Mill, offers for sale,

4-4 and 7-8 heavy Sheetings and Shirtings, from that Factory. These goods are remarkable for weight and finish, and will give good satisfaction to the buyer.

Also, various styles of Brown and Bleached Goods, Osnaburgs, Prints, &c.

Particular attention will be given to the sale of Southern Manufactured Goods, consignments of which are respectfully solicited, and upon which advances will be made if desired.

J. H. TAYLOR.

Charleston, Aug. 9, 1848. 28-6w

$15 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on Monday last, a Negro man named JOE, aged about 22 years, about 6 feet high, front teeth defective, and his right ear cut. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or confinement in Jail so that I get him again.

JANE McARTHUR.

Robeson county, August 10, 1848. 28-tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

GRAND SCHEMES

For September, 1848.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

Capital $66,666!

$22,222! $11,111!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For Endowing Leesburg Academy, and for other purposes.

Class No. 53, for 1848, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Sept. 23, 1848.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of $66,666, 1 of 22,222, 1 of 11,111, 1 of 7,777, 1 of 3,348, 5 Prizes of 2,222, 99 of 1,111, 111 (lowest 3 Nos.) of 555, &c. &c.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets only $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87½

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole, $190 00
Ditto ditto 26 Halves, 95 00
Ditto ditto 26 Quarters, 47 50
Ditto ditto 26 Eighths, 23 75

$10,000.

$20,000! $10,000!

60 Number Lottery—10 Drawn Ballots.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For Endowing Leesburg Academy and for other purposes.

Class No. 55 for 1848, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Sept. 30, 1848.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $10,000, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,090, 10 Prizes of 1,000, 20 of 500, &c. &c.

Tickets $12—Halves $6—Quarters $3—Eighths $1 50.

Certificates of Packages of 20 Wholes, $120 00
Ditto ditto 20 Halves, 60 00
Ditto ditto 20 Quarters, 30 00
Ditto ditto 20 Eighths, 15 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us

Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
Alexandria, Va.

Aug. 22, 1848. 30-tdpd

NOTICE.

THE notes and bonds received by me at the dissolution of the firm of Gardner & McKethan, which remain unpaid, together with all other evidences of debt held by me, have been lodged with Mr. A. McLean, at the Bank of Cape Fear, for collection, and all those indebted are requested to make payment as early as possible.

C. T. GARDNER.

August 25, 1848. 30-tf

N. B. A great bargain may be had in the purchase of my House and Lot, on Dick st., which Mr. McLean is authorized to sell on terms which cannot fail to be satisfactory. C. T. G.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

OF HAMPDEN SIDNEY COLLEGE,

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THE eleventh annual course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Monday, the 23d of October, and continue to the 19th of March.

JOHN CULLEN, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.

R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

SOCRATES MAUPIN, M. D., Chemistry and Pharmacy.

CHARLES BELL GIBSON, M. D., Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

CARTER P. JOHNSON, M. D., Anatomy and Physiology.

BENJAMIN F. LOCKETT, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

In addition to the usual Lectures, Medical and Surgical Cliniques will be regularly given at the College Infirmary and Richmond Alms House, to which the students will be admitted free of expense. In these Institutions the student will have opportunities of observing the diseases incident to the South, and of witnessing very many surgical operations.

The study of Anatomy may be prosecuted with the most ample facilities, and at very trifling expense.

Matriculation ticket $ 5
Professors' fees 105
Practical Anatomy 10
Graduation fee 25

Board, including fuel, lights, servant's attendance, etc., can be obtained as cheap in Richmond as in any city on the Atlantic sea-board—say from $3 to $5 per week.

S. MAUPIN, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

August 11, 1848. 30-8w

A Good Wife.—A friend of ours who has been spending a few weeks in the "country," and who visited some of the private dwellings of the rustic inhabitants, tells of a singular old man who lives near Brookfield. He is somewhat noted for his odd expressions. He was one day visited by a small party of ladies and gentlemen, who went to hear his "talk."—"Now, young gentlemen," said he, "I will give you some directions how to tell a good wife. A good wife will be like three things, and she will *not* be like them.—She will be like the snail, who stays at *home*, and she will not be like the snail, who carries all he has on his back. She will be like the echo, that speaks when spoken to, and she will not be like the echo, always to have the *last word*. She will be like the town clock, that speaks at the right time, and she will not be like the town clock, *heard all over town*."

POETRY.

FROM THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

THE GOLDEN RINGLET.

Here is a little golden tress,
Of soft unbraided hair,
The all that's left of loveliness
That once was thought so fair;
And yet, though time hath dimm'd its sheen,
Though all beside hath fled,
I hold it here, a link between
My spirit and the dead.

Yes, from this shining ringlet still
A mournful memory springs,
That melts my heart, and sends a thrill
Through all its trembling strings,
I think of her, the loved, the wept,
Upon whose forehead fair,
For eighteen years, like sunshine, slept
This golden curl of hair.

Oh, sunny tress, the joyous brow,
Where thou didst lightly wave
With all thy sister tresses, now
Lies cold within the grave,—
That cheek is of its bloom bereft;
That eye no more is gay;
Of all her beauties thou art left
A solitary ray.

Four years have passed, this very moon
Since last we fondly met—
Four years! and yet it seems too soon
To let the heart forget—
Too soon to let that lovely face
From our sad thought depart,
And to another give the place
She held within the heart.

Her memory still within my mind
Retains its sweetest power;
It is the perfume left behind,
To whisper of the flower.
Each blossom, that in moments gone
Bound up this sunny curl,
Recalls the form, the look, the tone
Of that enchanting girl.

Her step was like an April rain
O'er beds of violets flung;
Her voice the prelude to a strain,
Before the song is sung;
Her life, 'twas like a half-blown flower,
Closed ere the shades of even;
Her death the dawn, the blushing hour
That opes the gates of Heaven.

A single tress! how slight a thing
To sway such magic art,
And bid each soft remembrance spring
Like the blossoms in the heart!
It leads me back to days of old—
To her I loved so long,
Whose locks outshone pellucid gold,
Whose lips o'erflowed with song.

Since then, I've heard a thousand lays
From lips as sweet as hers;
Yet when I strove to give them praise,
I only gave them tears;
I could not hear, amid the throng
Where jest and laughter rung,
To hear another sing the song
That trembled on her tongue.

A single shining tress of hair
To bid such memories start,
But, tears are on its lustre—there
I lay it on my heart.
Oh! when in Death's cold arms I sink,
Who, then, with gentle care,
Will keep for me a dark brown link—
A ringlet of my hair?

A Simple Incident.—A poor man (at Hamburg) was to be buried; four men bore the coffin, and the wife followed. They had some difficulty in passing through the narrow lane; the way was straight; not a sunbeam found its way down there—it was only when they had emerged into the broader streets, that the sun-light fell on the humble coffin. I heard a story about this funeral, which is as poetically touching as it is true.—Within this narrow street, high up in an equally narrow chamber, lay this poor corpse. The wife sat and wept over it; she knew of no expedient to get it buried—she had no means. The window stood open, when a canary bird flew into the room, and settled by the head of the corpse, where it began to sing;—it made a strange impression on the woman, she could weep no longer, for she imagined it must have come down from the Lord. The bird was tame; it allowed itself to be caught directly; and as she related the circumstance to a neighbor, and showed her the bird, the woman remembered that she had shortly read an advertisement in the newspaper about a canary-bird, that had flown away from its home.—It was the same bird; and the woman on restoring it to its owners, found their humane hearts, who rendered her such assistance as enabled her to bury the dead.—*Rambles near the Hartz Mountains, by H. C. Anderson.*

Definition of Nothing.—At the Donegal assizes, the following humorous cross examination of a witness occasioned much merriment in the court:—

"Mr. Doherty—'What business do you follow?' 'I am a school-master.' 'Did you turn off your scholars, or did they turn you off?' 'I do not wish to answer irrelevant questions.' (Laughter.) 'Are you a great favorite with your pupils?' 'Are! truth am I; a much greater favorite than you are with the public.' 'Where were you, sir, this night?'—'This night!' said the witness; 'there is a learned man for you—this night is not come yet! I suppose you mean that night. (Here the witness looked at the judge and winked his eye, as if in triumph.) 'I presume the schoolmaster was abroad that night doing nothing!' inquired the attorney. 'Define nothing,' said witness. Mr. Doherty did not comply. 'Well,' said the *learned* schoolmaster, 'I will define it—it is a footless stocking without a leg.' (Roars of laughter in which the judge joined.)—"You may go down, sir.' 'Faith, I well believe you're tired enough of me but it is my profession to enlighten the public, and if you have any more questions to ask, I will answer them.

The following is awful:

Why is a woman living up two pair of stairs a perfect goddess? Because she's a second *Flora.—Boston Post.*

THE HARD NAME.

Well, it is certainly very mysterious," said Mrs. Smith.

"Very mysterious, indeed!" said Mrs. Brown.

"Altogether beyond my comprehension!" said Miss Willowbough.

"Mysterious! do tell me all about it!" said Mrs. Jones, who had just entered the room, and heard enough to convince her that scandal was its subject; as, indeed, one might have known had she been deaf—for what other subject had been started at Mrs. Smith's for a twelve-month?

"Have you heard nothing of the mysterious stranger!" asked Mrs. Brown.

"Nothing."

"Who has been here ever since the day before yesterday morning!" added Mrs. Brown.

"Not a word! how remarkable!"

"And whose name no one can discover!" continued Mrs. Willowbough.

"Wonderful! wonderful!" exclaimed Mrs. Jones.—"But what is the *peculiar* mystery about him!"

"A great deal, I assure you," answered Mrs. Smith. "In the first place, he——wears a black coat and drab pantaloons—and then, again, he——he——indeed his whole appearance has an air of very peculiar mystery."

"Bless me! what are we all coming to! But is there no way to find out who he is?"

"I expect Miss Vinegar here every moment," said Mrs. Smith, "and if any one knows any thing about him she does."

Miss Vinegar poked her sallow visage into the room. She looked the very incarnation of scandal, and well she might, for it had been her daily food for more than thirty years. Miss Vinegar was not of a certain, but a very uncertain age—varying from twenty-five to forty, according as you took her assurance or the family bible for your guide; and the whole of that time she had passed in the laudable occupation of investigating and regulating the affairs of her neighbors. She had a general oversight of the whole village;—She knew every thing that ever happened, and was positive of a great many things that never did happen. Like the glorious sun, she shone on all alike—none so elevated as to be above the reach of her tongue; none so low as to escape the vigilance of her condescending scrutiny. But, alas! the most distinguished powers are sometimes compelled to be inactive from the want of proper objects for their exertions. Such seemed to be the inevitable fate of Miss Vinegar. Possessed of every facility and blessed with every inclination for the manufacture of scandal, she was alarmingly deficient in the raw material. She had worked up every character within her reach. With the intuition of genius, she had seized upon every incident susceptible of expansion, and had stretched it to its utmost extent. She had done every thing that could have been done, but, alas, who can 'make bricks without straw?' Her best exertions met with no encouragement. Nothing *would* happen out of the regular course of events. Every body went to church on Sundays. Nobody was extravagant in dress or dinners. Nobody was getting married, or like to be; poor woman, she felt sure of that. In fact, there was nothing worthy the attention of Miss Vinegar, and people began to fear that, for want of any other, she would attack her own character. Never did any thing occur in better time than the appearance of the "mysterious stranger."

Miss Vinegar's researches had not been attended with that success which usually rewards persevering industry.

"The landlady knows nothing about him," she said, as she entered. "I have ascertained that he rises at eight—and drinks two cups of coffee without cream."

"Without cream!" echoed Mrs. Jones.

"Yes, without cream. I was very particular in my inquiries, and the information may be relied upon."

"Very singular, indeed! Now I think cream is all the beauty of coffee."

"I should not be at all surprised," said Miss Vinegar, "if he should prove to be the bank robber whom we saw advertised."

"But he is a dark man, with black hair," said Miss Willowbough, "and the stranger has a very light complexion."

"Nothing easier than to alter the complexion, as you must know, Miss Willowbough," retorted Miss Vinegar. Miss Willowbough enjoyed the reputation of improving her complexion with pearl powder, but she blushed through it all, and continued, "but then the robber is a large man, and the stranger is tall and slim."

"Nothing easier than reducing the size of the waist," answered Miss Vinegar sharply, and glancing at Miss Willowbough's hour glass form.

Really the conversation was becoming quite personal. So at least thought Miss Willowbough, as she answered,

"But there is one thing he could not alter. He is evidently not more than twenty-five years old, while the advertisement describes the robber as over forty; and, your own experience, Miss Vinegar, must have convinced you of the impossibility of any one's appearing twenty years younger than he really is."

Miss Vinegar began to mutter about "some people," and "some other people," but was interrupted by an exclamation from Mrs. Smith, which drew all eyes to the window.

"There he goes, as I live!"

"See," observed Mrs. Jones, as the "mysterious stranger" took a long step to avoid a muddy spot, "see how mysteriously he lifts his foot."

Poor man, he little knew the interest he was exciting in the kind souls who were watching him.

"I wonder if he is married," said Miss Willowbough.

"If he is not," said Miss Vinegar, "he will not probably fancy a piece of paint and whalebone."

"Nor a woman old enough to be his grandmother," retorted Miss Willowbough.

"There, did you see Mr. White? He bowed to the stranger, so he must know him. I will knock on the window, and beckon for him to come in. I will inquire concerning his daughter—she is in delicate health, you know. Indeed, I have some preserves for her. A capital excuse, is it not?"

Mr. White was the only person in the village who had ever been known to keep a secret, consequently his popularity with the ladies was below zero. He was a complete anomaly. He could enjoy a cup of tea, although not sweetened with scandal; and really, it never seemed to destroy his appetite for his own dinner, because he could not tell what constituted that of his next neighbor's.

"Oh, why *did* you beckon to that man! I never could bear him," said Miss Vinegar.

"We have no other means of ascertaining anything about the stranger," answered Mrs. Smith; "but what objection have you to Mr. White!"

"Because he is so very impertinent.—Would you believe it—no longer ago than last Monday, I saw him go home with a covered market-basket—strange that people will use such things—I sent Betty over to ascertain what he had for dinner—the most natural thing in the world, you know—and what do you think he said! He told her he should dine on scandal, and, was it not so very common a dish, he would invite her mistress to dinner.—So impertinent! and to a lady, too! I declare I can't bear him. Betty found out, though, he had a salmon. It couldn't have cost him less than three or four dollars—say three dollars and fifty cents."

The amiable Miss Vinegar was interrupted by the entrance of Mr. White himself, Mrs. Smith was very kind in inquiries about Mrs. White's health. Miss Vinegar apologised for the impertinence of her maid, who, she declared, went off without her knowledge, and had grown so inquisitive that she expected to be compelled to dismiss her.

"What gentleman were you speaking to just now?" asked Mrs. Brown.

"O, he, he—was a stranger."

"Well, what is his name?" was the eager question, as they all pressed around him. But none of them observed the mischievous smile that played upon his lips, as he answered with assumed hesitancy, "I really do not know—as I ought to—in fact, I do not exactly recollect his name."

"Oh, but you must tell us; it shall go no farther, I assure you."

"I should like to tell you; but, really, there are some peculiar circumstances, which—"

"But you certainly would not hesitate to inform us," said Mrs. Smith. "I have not the least *curiosity* in the world, but I merely—wish to know—that's all."

"He has a very hard name," said Mr. White.

"Hard name—what is it, Stone?"

"Oh! no, Harder."

"Harder than stone? then it is Iron, I suppose."

"No, Harder yet."

"Harder than iron? impossible—Adamant?"

"Harder still."

"Harder than adamant! I cannot imagine what it is."

"I do not feel at liberty to tell; but if you can guess, I shall not be responsible. So good morning, ladies;" and in spite of all their entreaties, Mr. White fairly made his escape.

"What can it be?" said Mrs. Smith; "harder than adamant!"

"I have it," said Mrs. Brown; "Heart."

"You do not mean, pray, that the heart is harder than adamant?" said Miss Willowbough, with a sigh.

"I speak in a spiritual sense," said Mrs. Brown; "the heart is by nature totally depraved, and until——"

"I wonder if it is not Pharaoh?" interrupted Miss Vinegar. Many other names were proposed and rejected. At last they arrived at the conclusion that his name must be Diamond; and with this opinion the ladies separated.

Again the ladies were in conclave at the house of Mrs. Smith. Again Mr. Diamond (so they had named the stranger,) passed the windows, and again all eyes were directed towards him.

"There! he has dropped a letter in the street," said Miss Vinegar. "Send some one for it while I keep watch."

Mrs. Smith's maid was immediately despatched for the important document, while Miss Vinegar stood sentinel at the door, lest some more fortunate individual should secure the prize. But her caution was needless; the maid picked up the letter, Mrs. Smith received it at the street door, and without looking at it, so great was her haste, bore it in triumph to her anxious guests.

"Now, we shall know his name," said Miss Vinegar." Mrs. Smith held up the letter, and read the superscription: "WILLIAM HARDER, Esquire."

Improved Process in the Manufacture of Flour.—A mode has been invented by S. Bentz, of Boonsboro', Maryland, of hulling wheat and other grains, so as entirely to remove the outer skin, by which a pure white flour is made unmixed with the usual bran. The advantages claimed for it are, that a saving in time in grinding is effected of from twenty-five to fifty per cent., and of forty to fifty-two pounds of wheat in each barrel, and that it is rendered capable of enduring the heat of hot climates. Mr. Bentz supposes that the fine particles of bran remaining in the ordinary flour is the reason why it sours.—Specimens of grain, before and after this process, and also of the bran and hull removed, have been furnished the Patent Office, and the method has received the high commendation of gentlemen engaged in agriculture.

A preacher in western Pennsylvania announcing his intention to preach in the woods, begged the ladies not to bring their children, as it was enough to hear "one crying in the wilderness" at a time.

LOW FARES—EFFECTS OF ON TRAVEL.

FROM THE AMERICAN RAILROAD JOURNAL.

Seven of the New England railroads, terminating in Boston—the aggregate length of which, including branches, is only 370½ miles, viz:

The Boston and Lowell	27½	miles
" Maine	82½	"
" Providence	47½	"
" Worcester	58½	"
" Fitchburg	51½	"
" Old Colony	44½	"
" Eastern	58	"

passing through a territory tributary to them containing a population of 650,370—carried, during the year 1847, *four millions seventy-five thousand* passengers, who paid an *average* of only 41½ cents each. Thus it will be seen that these roads carried over *six and a quarter* times the entire population residing in the counties through which the roads pass and to which they reach.

When the Lowell, the Worcester, and the Providence roads were in course of construction, it was estimated by their *sanguine* friends, after mature investigation, that the *three* roads would, when completed, carry *annually* 141,440 passengers, or about 45,000 each; while others not as *visionary* doubted, many even ridiculed the estimate as preposterous; whereas that number is less than *one-eleventh* of the number actually carried by them in 1847, the twelfth year from their completion.

The question will naturally be asked, how has this wonderful increase been brought about! The reply is, they have devised ways and means to *induce* travel; they have reduced their fares; run their trains to accommodate the people and their business, and the result is that *one-fifth*, or nearly that proportion, of the business men of Boston live in the country, along the different lines of railroad; and so would it be with Philadelphia and New York if the railroad companies would imitate the management of the Boston railroads; and then it would be that the New Jersey railroads, with a population, including the two cities, nearly *double* that of the seven Boston roads, would make larger returns to their shareholders upon *half* their present charges, and every department of business would be benefited by cheap facilities.

Gen. George Washington, when quite young, was about to go to sea as a midshipman; every thing was arranged, the vessel lay opposite his father's house, the little boat had come on shore to take him off, and his whole heart was bent on going. After his trunk had been carried down to the boat, he went to bid his mother farewell, and saw the tears bursting from her eyes. However, he said nothing to her; but he saw that his mother would be distressed if he went, and perhaps never be happy again. He just turned round to the servant and said, "Go and tell them to fetch my trunk back. I will not go away to break my mother's heart." His mother was struck with his decision, and she said to him, "George, God has promised to bless the children that honor their parents, and I believe he will bless you."

This Life.—Life is beautifully compared to a fountain fed by a thousand streams, that perish if one be dried. It is a silver cord, twisted with a thousand strings, that part asunder if it be broken. Frail and thoughtless mortals are surrounded by innumerable dangers, which make it much more strange that they escape so long, than that they sometimes perish suddenly at last. We are encompassed with accidents every day, to crush the mouldering tenements which we inhabit. The seeds of disease are implanted in our constitution by nature. The earth and atmosphere whence we draw the breath of life, are impregnated with death—health is made to operate its own destruction. The food that nourishes, contains the elements of decay; the soul that animates it by a vivifying fire, tends to wearing it out by its own actions. Death lurks in ambush along our path. Notwithstanding this is the truth, so palpably confirmed by the daily example before our eyes, how little do we lay it to the heart. We see our friends and neighbors perish among us, but how seldom does it occur in our thoughts, that our knell shall, perhaps, give the first fruitless warning to the world.—*Guardain.*

Moses Corwin, Esq., the cousin of Tom, is the Whig candidate for Congress in the Champaign district, Ohio. He is opposed by his own son, John A. Corwin, who we take it, is a Locofoco. If the old gentleman had whipped his son a little oftener in his boyhood, he might have saved himself the necessity of whipping him at the next election.—*Lou. Jour.*

There is a great difference in the conduct of men who fall into misfortune.—The fool generally resorts to drinking, and endeavors to drown his reflections in the vortex of dissipation. But the truly wise man sets about retrieving his condition, and repairs the breaches made in his affairs. The result is, that the fool generally falls a wretched victim to his course, and leaves his family beggared and disgraced; while the wise man recovers from his fall, and gains his former state of prosperity.—*Selected.*

Captain Marryatt, whose recent demise has been announced, was a lieutenant of the Newcastle man of war, and when in command of her barges cut out four vessels in Boston Bay in the year 1814.

N. P. Willis bought a pair of garters at a German fair, painted in imitation of a wreath of flowers, with a verse inscribed on them, which he translates as follows:

When night with morning lingers,
Awake and stirring be,
And with your pretty fingers
Clasp this about your knee.
When day with eve reposes,
And stars begin to see,
Unclasp this band of roses,
And, dearest, think of me!

From the N. O. Picayune, Sept. 6.

GEN. TAYLOR.

The following letter has been prepared by Gen. Taylor to correct any misconception which might possibly be produced by the recent publication of extracts from his private correspondence, and the appearance over his signature of replies to single and detached questions relative to his position before the public. The letter is a connected narrative of the series of circumstances which resulted in his becoming a candidate. It presents, in a compact form, all the matters bearing upon the subject, and exhibits Gen. Taylor in his proper character—true to himself, to his friends, and to his country.

EAST PASCAGOULA, Sept. 4.

Dear Sir: On the 22d day of May last, I addressed you a letter explaining my views in regard to various matters of public policy, lest my fellow citizens might be misled by the many contradictory and conflicting statements in respect to them which appeared in the journals of the day and were circulated throughout the country. I now find myself misrepresented and misunderstood upon another point, of such importance to myself personally, if not to the country at large, as to claim from me a candid and connected exposition of my relations to the public in regard to the pending presidential canvass.

The utmost ingenuity has been expended upon several letters and detached sentences of letters, which have recently appeared over my signature, to show that I occupy an equivocal attitude towards the various parties into which the people are divided, and especially towards the Whig party as represented by the National Convention which assembled in Philadelphia in June last. Had these letters and scraps of letters been published or construed in connection with what I have heretofore said upon this subject, I should not now have to complain of the speed with which my answers to isolated questions have been given up to the captious criticism of those who have been made my enemies by a nomination which has been tendered to me without solicitation or arrangement of mine; or of the manner in which select passages in some of my letters, written in the freedom and carelessness of a confidential correspondence, have been communicated to the public press. But riven from the context, and separated from a series of explanatory facts and circumstances which are, in so far as this canvass is concerned, historical, they are as deceptive as though they were positive fabrications. I address you this letter to correct the injustice that has been done me, and the public to the extent that I am an object of interest to them, by this illiberal process.

I shall not weary you by an elaborate recital of every incident connected with the first presentation of my name as a candidate for the Presidency. I was then at the head of the American army in the valley of the Rio Grande. I was surrounded by Whigs and Democrats who had stood by me in the trying hours of my life, and whom it was my destiny to conduct through scenes of still greater trial. My duty to the army, and to the Republic whose battles we were waging, forbade my assuming a position of seeming hostility to any portion of the brave men under my command—all of whom knew I was a Whig in principle, for I made no concealment of my political sentiments or predilections.

Such had been the violence of party struggles during our late presidential elections, that the acceptance of a nomination under the various interpretations given to the obligations of a candidate presented to the public with a formulary of political principles, was equivalent almost to a declaration of uncompromising enmity to all who did not subscribe to its tenets. I was unwilling to hazard the effect of such relationship towards any of the soldiers under my command when in front of an enemy common to us all. It would have been unjust in itself, and it was as repugnant to my own feelings as it was to my duty. I wanted unity in the army, and forbore any act that might sow the seeds of distrust and discord in its ranks. I have not my letters written at the time before me, but they are all of one import, and in conformity with the views herein expressed.

Meanwhile I was solicited by my personal friends and by strangers, by Whigs and Democrats, to consent to become a candidate. I was nominated by the people in primary assemblies—by Whigs, Democrats and Natives, in separate and mixed meetings. I resisted them all, and contented to do so till led to believe that my opposition was assuming the aspect of a defiance of the popular wishes. I yielded only when it looked like presumption to resist longer, and even then I should not have done so had not the nomination been presented to me in a form unlikely to awaken acrimony or reproduce the bitterness of feeling which attends popular elections. I say it in sincerity and truth that a part of the inducement to my consent was the hope that by going into the canvass it would be conducted with candor if not with kindness. It has been no fault of mine that this anticipation has proved a vain one.

After I permitted myself to be announced for the Presidency, under the circumstances above noticed, I accepted nomination after nomination in the spirit in which they were tendered. They were made irrespective of parties, and so acknowledged. No one who joined in those nominations could have been deceived as to my political views. From the beginning till now I have declared myself to be a Whig on all proper occasions. With this distinct avowal published to the world, I did not think that I had a right to repel nominations from political opponents any more than I had a right to refuse the vote of a Democrat at the poll; and I proclaimed it abroad that I should not reject the proffered support of any body of my fellow-citizens. This was my position when in November last I returned to the United States; long before either of the great divisions of the people had held a national convention, and when it was thought doubtful if one of them would hold any.

Matters stood in this attitude till spring, when there were so many statements in circulation concerning my views upon questions of national politics, that I felt constrained to correct the errors into which the public mind was falling by a [illegible] letter to you in April last. That letter, and the facts which I have detailed as briefly as a proper understanding of them would permit, developed my whole position in relation to the Presidency, at the time.

The Democratic Convention met in May, and composed their ticket to suit them. This they had a right to do. The Whig National Convention met in June, and selected me as their candidate. I accepted the nomination with gratitude and with pride. I was proud of the confidence of such a body of men representing such a constituency as the Whig party of the United States, a manifestation the more grateful because it was not cumbered with exactions incompatible with the dignity of the presidential office, and the responsibilities of its incumbent to the whole people of the nation. And I may add, that these emotions were increased by associating my name with that of the distinguished citizen of New York, whose acknowledged abilities and sound conservative opinions might have justly entitled him to the first place on the ticket.

The convention adopted me as it found me—a Whig—decided but not ultra in my opinions; and I would be without excuse if I were to shift the relationships which subsisted at the time. They took me with the declaration of principles I had published to the world, and I would be without defence if I were to say or do anything to impair the force of that declaration.

I have said that I would accept a nomination from Democrats; but in so doing I would not abate one jot or tittle of my opinions as written down. Such a nomination, as indicating a coincidence of opinion on the part of those making it, should not be regarded with disfavor by those who think with me; as a compliment personal to myself, it should not be expected that I would reprise them with insult. I shall not modify my views to entice them to my side; I shall not reject their aid when they join my friends voluntarily.

I have said I was not a party candidate, nor am I in that strengthened and sectarian sense which would prevent my being the President of the whole people, in case of my election. I did not regard myself as one before the convention met, and that body did not seek to make me different from what I was. They did not fetter me down to a series of pledges which were to be an iron rule of action in all, and in despite of all, the contingencies that might arise in the course of the President's term. I am not engaged to lay violent hands indiscriminately upon public officers, good or bad, who may differ in opinion with me. I am not expected to force Congress, by the coercion of the veto, to pass laws to suit me or pass none. This is what I mean by not being a party candidate. And I understand this is good Whig doctrine—I would not be a *partisan* President, and hence should not be a party candidate in the sense that would make one. This is the sum and substance of my meaning, and this is the purport of the facts and circumstances attending my nomination, when considered in their connection with, and dependence upon, one another.

I refer all persons, who are anxious on the subject, to this statement for the proper understanding of my position towards the Presidency and the people. If it is not intelligible, I can not make it so, and shall cease to attempt it.

In taking leave of the subject, I have only to add that my two letters to you embrace all the topics I design to speak of pending this canvass. If I am elected, I shall do all that an honest zeal may effect to cement the bonds of our Union and establish the happiness of my countrymen upon an enduring basis.

Z. TAYLOR.

To Capt. J. S. ALLISON.

POLITICAL AND PATRIOTIC.

The subjoined article is from a neutral paper in politics, the Burlington (N. J.) Gazette. The sentiment it expresses towards Gen. Taylor is common to many who are in the habit of exercising their rights of suffrage quietly, and who generally consider what they are doing when they vote:

"For our part, without reference to politics, or infringing our neutrality, we can say truly and cordially that we love and admire the old hero most cordially, and believe he approaches most nearly in character to Washington and to the old Roman sage. Circumstances there may President we have ever had since the Father of his Country held the reins of State. Like his prototype, the Chevalier Bayard, *without fear and without reproach*, he will, we think, receive the acclamation of the people, exclusive of political considerations, notwithstanding the calumny of his enemies or the jealous fury of pretended friends; for they will recollect that joyous burst of feeling that electrified the country from Maine to Texas, when, after a long and anxious pause, (knowing his little army was surrounded by overwhelming numbers of the enemy, threatening its destruction,) the news of the victories of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma came thundering on our ears; and again, at Buena Vista, when we knew he had been deprived of his forces, and that he was about to be attacked by a powerful army, led by a veteran general, how the exulting thrill expanded every bosom!

"*He is honest—he is capable;* and his acts and his writings prove it. He never was unsuccessful in any undertaking. Calculating and cautious, he is slow to resolve, but, when he has resolved, his indomitable spirit never falters. He will not be made a nose of wax by cliques or politicians—*the Eagle will sit only on Eagle's eggs.*

"We do not intend to bore our readers with party relations or party slanders, or seek to change the opinions of others; but we claim briefly the **privilege of holding our own**, individually, without egotism and without concealment, leaving to other individuals the enjoyment of the same privileges."

The allusion made above to Gen. Taylor's perilous position prior to the battles on the Rio Grande, and subsequently at Buena Vista may well recall the sensations of deep anxiety which pervaded this whole nation when each succeeding hour it was feared might bring the news of the sacrifice of himself and his brave little army. On each occasion the crisis seemed desperate; but each occasion of fearful trial proved to be the ordeal of fire by which true heroism is tested.

The battle of Buena Vista stands particularly distinguished from all the other conflicts of the Mexican war. The military critic may analyze it in his own way, but those of us who are not military critics, and who look rather to the moral force which gives efficiency to actions and to the determinations of the mind, will be apt to believe that the real battle of Buena Vista was fought and won when the order was given by Gen. Taylor to march from Saltillo to Agua Nueva *to meet the enemy.* It was at that moment when the alarm in our camp of volunteers at the certain intelligence of Santa Anna's near approach was greatest; and with the intelligence of his approach came also news of his overwhelming numbers. A retreat to Monterey, recommended in advance by superior authority, seemed to present the only chance of escape. But Gen. Taylor was thinking of other things. The order came from him to march forward. One may well imagine that to a startling sensation of bewilderment at this sound there succeeded at once a feeling of confidence, the presage of victory. It was a fine specimen of homœopathic practice, by which the malady of fear was cured by that which was most calculated to produce it.

Balt. American.

SOUTHERN "SLAVE BREEDERS"

The Cleaveland Plaindealer, the confidential Organ of Gen. Cass in Ohio, has become of late so troublesome to its Southern Allies, that they attempt to repudiate it. One of the Locofoco orators in the late discussion in this city, represented it (we understand) as an enemy of General Cass. This was quite a mistake. It is the bitterest Cass paper in the whole Union; infinitely surpassing in zeal, even our neighbor of the Enquirer. It possesses the advantage, too, of being deep in Gen. Cass' secrets, and speaks, no doubt, his true sentiments. Beyond all peradventure, what it says is vastly acceptable to the Cass men in its part of the country.

So much by way of introduction. No paper in the Union, not even excepting the Boston Republican, has said so many and such bitter things against the South and the Southern candidate, as this same Cleaveland Plaindealer. The following selection we take from the Augusta Sentinel, to the industry of whose editor we are indebted for the compact and striking form in which these precious *morceaux* appear.—*Richmond Whig.*

Taylor Stock.—The Missouri Republican, a Taylor paper, has the following advertisement:

"*Negroes for Sale.*—3 young women, girls 14 years old, and a man 22 years old, at our depot, 20 Olive street, where we are constantly receiving negroes of every description, for sale, from our agents in the country. Persons wishing to buy, if we cannot now suit them, can be supplied soon, by giving us notice. Negroes wanted and boarded.

"BLAKEY & McAFEE"

"Here is a chance (says the Plaindealer) for Old Zack to stock that new plantation of his over the Rio Grande.—"Three young *women*" at one Taylor depot. Think of that "girls of 14," and "a man of 22." Some discrepancy as to age, but they will do for *stock*. Take them—Old Zack wants to invest $10 000. (see advertisement in Washington paper,) for just such kinds."

This paper, the Plaindealer, supports Gen Cass for the reasons stated in the following editorial from that print:

"There is no power in the country to make a slave except by a sovereign State, and they can make a slave of a *white* man as well as a black. Should New Mexico and California become States and choose to institute slavery, the probability is they would enslave the whites—as the blacks and copper-skins would be largely in majority.

"Gen Cass believes that from the single operations of the Constitution, the names of the people now there, the geography of the country, and the strong public sentiments in all of the free and many of the slave States against slavery, that it will never exist in those territories.—We know from the frequent declarations made in private conversations, that he is as strongly opposed to the further extension of slavery as we are, and that is strong enough most of our readers will think.

"We have every assurance that his administration, should he be elected, while it will give security to the great fundamental principles of the party, will never be used to give countenance to so obnoxious a measure as carrying slavery into new territory now free."

These are the opinions of Lewis Cass as proclaimed by his friends and supporters in Ohio, who insultingly call negroes "Taylor Stock." Will Southern men be so far forgetful of their interests and rights as to support a man entertaining such opinions?

Again the Plaindealer says:

"We, as a party, present to the nation a candidate from a free State. He is not a slaveholder. He does not traffic in human flesh. He has no sympathies, associations, or connections with those who do. He was born and educated in New England, and has spent most of his days in the free wilds of the West, has served his country long and faithfully, and has enjoyed the confidence of Jefferson, Madison and Jackson in the more harmonious days of the democracy. Such a man is now the standard bearer of our party, and we support him, and this could we do with hearty good will, independent of our obligations to party."

Let Southern men reflect upon these things.—We commend to them the declaration of General Cass that he "was in favor of the Wilmot proviso, and should have voted for it," and again repeat the inquiry whether they are willing to support Lewis Cass in preference to Zachary Taylor!

CASS AGAINST THE EXTENSION OF SLAVERY.

Every Northern Cass paper which we open contains the strongest evidence of his bitter opposition to the extension of slavery. The New Orleans Bee contains the following extract from the Guernsey [Ohio] Jeffersonian, a Cass Locofoco print of the deepest dye:

"*Gen. Cass against the Extension of Slavery.*—The Whigs having nominated a slave extensionist for the Presidency, are wont to make it appear that the Democrats are similarly situated, by charging that General Cass is an avowed slave extensionist. This charge is unpalatably false. Gen. Cass stands pledged to *oppose* the extension of slavery. In his Nicholson letter he expresses his views of the constitutional power of Congress over the institution of slavery. He gives it as his deliberate opinion, that *Congress has no power to institute slavery where it does not exist.* Suppose then that Gen Cass is elected to the Presidency, and that Congress should pass an act to institute slavery in free territory, what does Gen. Cass, in effect, stand pledged to do? Why, to veto it; because he has told the American people that such an act would be unconstitutional. It is then clear as the noonday sun, that Gen Cass stands before the country as the avowed opponent of slavery extension, and pledged to veto any act of Congress having for its object the instituting of slavery in free territory.

"We ask the honest and candid men of all parties—all who are opposed to the extension of slavery, no matter to what party they may belong, to ponder well this matter. Remember that either Lewis Cass or Zachary Taylor will preside over the destines of this republic for the next Presidential term—and that, therefore, your only hope for the prevention of slavery extension exists in the election of the former to the Presidency."

The Cass Locofocos of Connecticut have been thrown into consternation, by the announcement that John M. Niles, the U. S. Senator from that State, has taken the field for Van Buren!

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

MR. FILLMORE.

We find the subjoined letter relative to the Whig nominee for the Vice Presidency in the columns of the New Orleans Bulletin. It will be seen that it was written before his letter to Gov Gayle had been published, and that it confirms, in a remarkable manner, all that is there said by Mr. Fillmore himself. There can, therefore, be no longer any doubt with regard to the soundness of his views. We perceive that the Charleston Mercury, among others, expresses its dissatisfaction with the letter to Gov Gayle. Of course, as Mr. Calhoun has not been understood to have taken snuff on the occasion, his noses cannot be expected to sneeze of their own accord. We are happy, however, to find that no doubt exists in the Whig ranks.

But to the letter:

To the Editor of the Commercial Bulletin:

ALBANY, August 24, 1848.

Having lately seen in a number of democratic papers published at the South, remarks upon the Whig candidate for Vice President, tending to mislead the public relative to his opinions in regard to Slavery, and hinting of his being a violent Abolitionist, etc., I take the liberty of correcting these statements.

Having known Mr. Fillmore for a length of time sufficient to become well acquainted with his opinions, acts, associations, I can truly say I do not know an individual who possesses a greater share of the confidence of his friends, or political opponents, either of this or the adjoining States, than he; and the falsity of the charge of his belonging to the Abolition party, or of his acting with them, is so well known here as not to be countenanced by his opponents.

As a citizen of the Union, he reflects honor upon his country, having by his own exertions risen from obscurity to an eminence which few attain. He has during his progress imbibed generous and enlarged views of the various principles and institutions which are so intimately connected with the prosperity and future welfare of our Government, and which the wisest of our statesmen have heartily approved of and nobly defended. Having no partiality for any one State, but being guided by the most patriotic intentions towards all, he seeks with hearty zeal the good of the whole. All are to him alike dear, and belonging to one great confederacy.

As a statesman, he is safe, reliable, and strictly honest; quick in perceiving, yet his judgments are made with mature reflection, and the correctness of his conclusions are proverbial. No sectional prejudices affect him; no influence can swerve him from the path of duty, or in other words he will not "flatter Neptune for his trident, nor Jove for his thunder." Indeed, it is chiefly owing to this principle of rule, which he has adopted for the government of his actions, which has at various times compelled him to meet the undivided opposition of the abolition party of this State, a party which has within the past year and a half received large additions from the ranks of the "section of the Democracy" called Barnburners, which "section" in connection with the abolitionists, organized the late Buffalo Convention, which placed the "little magician" again before the people, as a candidate for the Presidency.

If boundary lines or sectional feelings influence or prejudice him against the South, why is it, that while his opponents at the South attack him for being an enemy to their "peculiar institutions," Mr. Giddings and his associates at the North assail him, because he will not join them and support their "peculiar" measures? Does not the hope of making political capital out of the charge, make his opponents at the South persist in repeating the story?

In conclusion I will say, that should Mr. Fillmore be called upon to fill the high office for which he has been nominated by a Convention, composed of gentlemen of the highest respectability, representing every part of the Union, and which, in point of numbers, intelligence, and in the patriotism of its members, has never been equalled, the people of the East or West, North or South, may rest assured that no act of his will give them cause to regret the choice that shall have been made.

MORE LOCOFOCO FRAUDS.—Not satisfied with the publication of *five* lives of Gen Cass, made to suit different sections of the country, the Locofocos are putting forth publications slandering Gen Taylor in other than the English language, for the purpose of prejudicing the minds of our adopted citizens. Read the following:

FROM THE INDIANA STATE JOURNAL.

For the purpose of *misleading and deceiving the Germans*, the Locofocos are circulating pamphlets, written in the *German language*, among that portion of our people, filled with the most gross and infamous abuse of Gen. Taylor. It is asserted in the pamphlet that Taylor is in favor of prohibiting the right of suffrage by all foreigners until they shall have resided in this country twenty-one years. Desperate, indeed, must be their cause when they resort to such means to advance it.

FROM ANOTHER INDIANA PAPER.

Scarcely a day passes but the Locofocos are detected in the perpetration of some fraud or other; but the last and the basest that we have seen for some time is *a pamphlet in German*, and addressed to the Germans of the country, in which *the most unblushing falsehoods are dealt out at wholesale* in regard to Gen. Taylor's alleged hostility to our honest Irish and German citizens. These pamphlets are no doubt secretly distributed throughout the length and breadth of the country by floods. The Whigs ought to be on their guard against such outrageous frauds.—Were the Germans a forward and talkative people such Locofoco efforts would always soon come to light; but their well-known soberness and taciturnity almost precludes any thing of the kind. The Locos must be horribly frightened at the prospect of the honest Germans and Irishmen of the country going for Gen. Taylor when they stoop to such means to prejudice them against him.

Go it, Boots!—The Albany (Georgia) Courier says, that Judge Wellborn, the Locofoco candidate for Congress, for the 2d district of that State, in a speech which he made on a recent occasion *"took up considerable time in showing the boots he bought at four dollars, which he said in this country would cost ten, and strove to build upon them an argument for free trade."* Dear lovers of the honest, hard-working mechanics of our country, are these free trade Loco Focos.

THE CLAY MOVEMENT IN NEW YORK.

The New York Express warns its distant readers not to be alarmed at the Clay movement in that city. It is, says the Express, a wrong and in most respects an absurd movement, but it will result in good—as many of the gentlemen concerned in this movement, went to Buffalo and aided and abetted in the nomination of Mr. Van Buren. Of this wrong act they are now repenting, and as an atonement they have come back to their first love, Henry Clay. The Clay movement saves them from Locofocoism—and upon this Clay movement there can be no doubt that Mr. Clay, as soon as he hears of it, *will put his veto.* When he declines their kindness they have no where else to go, but to come back to the bosom of the Whig party.

The Herald, speaking of this movement, says: "Yet in spite of this state of affairs, we think there is strong foundation for believing, in the midst of the present canvass, that Gen. Taylor will be able to maintain his present ground; and that, if the great mass of the independent people of the country, and the independent journalists who have been the principal agents in bringing him forth—the noble old man of Buena Vista—if they should come up to the scratch now, it is probable, in spite of the odds against him, he may yet come out of the contest as great a victor, and and with as much success, as he exhibited on the field of Buena Vista, against the enemies of his country." In connection with the above, we copy from the National Intelligencer, of Monday, the following paragraphs. In speaking of the meeting of Clay disorganizers in the City of New York, the Intelligencer remarks:

"To every one not within the sphere of its influence, or the contagion of a common feeling, it is difficult to conceive what these gentlemen propose to themselves. The predominant feeling of the meeting seems to have been a desire to *revenge* themselves for the non-nomination of Mr. Clay at the Philadelphia Convention. The presiding officer declared that there was no expectation of *electing* Mr. Clay; and that this demonstration was a forlorn hope; but that for leading this forlorn hope those assembled were entitled to all honor. This is a matter of taste, to be sure; but we cannot, for ourselves, conceive what honor there can be in going into a National Convention, submitting one's personal preferences to its arbitration, and then breaking off into a separate squad, and belaboring with might and main the great party which has held to its principles faithfully, as it properly does, the policy, in political contests, of "*Rule or Ruin*." If any effect prejudicial to the Whig cause and the Whig candidate for the Presidency from this movement could be apprehended—of which, however, we have no idea—it would afford a capital illustration of the case noticed in two papers a few days ago, of a man's going home and hanging himself because he was angry with a friend.

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Ringgold had been slain. A bloody day was before them, and many, if the army went on, were sure to bite the dust. But nobody knew or could find out what Gen. Taylor intended to do.

There he lay, wrapped in his blanket, and sleeping, except when disturbed by officers asking for orders. Some were anxious to ascertain his intentions. His only answer was, "Tell the men to sleep; keep quiet; sleep is the main thing necessary." Two or three officers were particularly anxious to know whether he intended to go on or hold his position. But the only satisfaction that could be got was, "sleep." He disclosed to none of them his intentions. There was a prevailing opinion that it was too perilous a march to go on. But Gen. Taylor, toward morning, disturbed by some person demanding orders, replied: "Allow the men to rest; it is time enough at sunrise." Then, turning over in his blanket, he said to an officer near: "My mind is made up; my mind is made up." But nobody knew *how* his mind was made up, and yet those who knew him knew, if his mind was made up, it was no use to try to change it.

In the morning a council of war was summoned, and there were eleven officers present, three only of whom advised advance. Mind, I cast no censure upon any one. A difference of opinion, under such circumstances, might have been expected. But they who knew the power of the light artillery, and had seen it play that day, had confidence that it could clear a way for the army back to Fort Brown. "Old Zach" (for that is the name we call him) replied, after the consultation had broken up, *we will advance in fifteen minutes*; and forward they marched to Resaca de la Palma, the result of which you all know. Old Zach kept his word to Major Brown. But, alas, the brave and lamented Major had received his death wound!

So at Buena Vista, the personal character of Gen. Taylor had a like influence on the army. When the War Department deemed it necessary, in order to form a column in Mexico via Vera Cruz, to take his regulars from him, he was sure that Santa Anna would attack him. "I am the weak point," he often said, "and I know he will attack me." But he determined to defend his position, and, in order the best way to defend it, to advance.—Gen. Taylor, kept well informed of the approach of the enemy by Gen. Wool's scouts, moved on to Saltillo, then on to Agua Nueva. It was proposed, at one time, to meet the enemy in advance of Agua Nueva; but, ascertaining by his engineers that their position could be turned, he resolved to fall back to Buena Vista, as the enemy approached him. Buena Vista is a military position that any soldier's eye would have selected for a defence. To no particular person is the credit of its selection due; for it is said that even a woman picked it out as a place to repulse an enemy. Various officers have had the credit of the selection, but whatever particular credit is due is certainly due to the commander-in-chief who fought the battle. The Mexicans themselves had fought a battle there. Santa Anna knew the ground so well that he ordered his general (Minon) to take and keep possession of it in order to attack our rear.

Gen. Minon got into our rear as ordered; but when he reached Buena Vista he found us in possession of it. The 22d of February, 4,500 men, mostly raw troops, opposed to 20,000 of the enemy, was certainly not a very encouraging day. We did not feel quite so happy, or so well, as over this bountiful table to-night. We thought of home, and of families and friends; and our chance of death was much better, we thought, than of ever seeing them again. For several days previous Gen. Taylor was constantly engaged in making his arrangements, and in writing home. It is said, also, that he *made his will.* But he never shrank from his duty. "I may perish," was his thought, "but I will perish in maintaining the honor of my country! I have to run a great risk in assuming the respon

FOREIGN.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP EUROPA.
SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

French Government unmoved—Louis Blanc and Caussidiere fled—Ireland Quiet—Austria disposed to accept Foreign mediation—Riots in Vienna and Berlin—Cotton Market slightly depressed—Breadstuffs lower.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot—By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 14, 10 A. M.

The Europa arrived at her wharf this morning at 8 o'clock from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 2d instant.

In Liverpool, during the week previous to her sailing favorable representations as to the crops induced holders of Breadstuffs to offer Americans supplies more freely, and the choice afloat was large.

CORN MARKET—At the Liverpool Corn Exchange on the 1st of September it was announced that the duty had declined during the week to per quarter on Wheat; 6s per quarter on Beans, Oats, Beans, Peas, and Rye, for each.

Wheat has declined 3d to 4d per bushel, on spot and landed. Flour in sacks was 2s and 3s 6d lower. There was no change in the relative value of Oats and Barley.

There was a better demand for Indian Corn for export than on Tuesday.

COTTON MARKET—Liverpool, Sept 2.—The demand for cotton continued steadily, the trade operating largely suppose. The sales for the week were 40,000 bales. Upland and middling qualities were the same as last week; Orleans had declined and had advanced 1-8 on lower and middling qualities. At public sales Sea Island was heavy, being from 1-4 to 1-2 lower than previously.

IRELAND.—Ireland continues perfectly quiet, and was becoming more tranquil. Lord John Russell had made his tour for the purpose of a personal inspection as to the condition of the crops in Ireland, and as to the fears entertained of another famine.

ENGLAND.—Numerous arrests of leading Chartists continue to be made at Manchester and neighboring towns. Five had already been tried, and sentenced to fifteen months hard labor in jail.

D. P. Murray McDowell, a leading Chartist, has been convicted of uttering treasonable language, and sentenced also to two years' imprisonment.

The announcement that Mr. O'Gorman has escaped is now positively confirmed. He is known to be at Paris.

It is also confidently stated that Mr Darcy Magee, subeditor of the Nation newspapers, has succeeded in making his escape to America.

Mr. Meagher and several other of the Confederate chiefs, now in the state prison, are busily preparing evidence for their defence.

It is ascertained that 178 persons were lost by the burning of the Ocean Monarch.

FRANCE.
FLIGHT OF LOUIS BLANC AND CAUSSIDIERE.

The long expected debate on the report of the Committee of Enquiry into the affairs of the June insurrection, came off on Friday week.

Louis Blanc, Louis Blanc and Caussidiere separately defended themselves, the two former in a most indignant manner, repudiating each and all the charges against them. The latter, more cool, went into details and contradicted several of the accusations against his honor.

When Caussidiere descended from the tribune, Gen. Cavaignac, President of the Assembly, read, amidst profound silence, the requisition from the Attorney General of the Republic, calling upon the Assembly to authorize proceedings to be instituted against Louis Blanc and Caussidiere, charging them with having planned and accomplished in the month of June an insurrection. Caussidiere then declared that the Assembly must decide on the immediate consideration of the requisition. After a very long debate, warrants were granted and issued for the arrest, by the Police, of both of the accused. Caussidiere, however, escaped from the Assembly, and succeeded in reaching Belgium. He was arrested at Verviers by the authorities, leaving no doubt of the Government, however, to cause them, and he was brought to England, arriving at Dover on Tuesday evening. Louis has not been found. He probably is still in Paris.

Louis Blanc has applied to the French Government for his pay as a deputy.

No State Trials could proceed during the week.

The most curious circumstance since the present Ministry came into power, was the arrival in London of M. Louis Blanc. Exactly six months after his own expulsion, Louis Blanc has the satisfaction, if such it can be called, of seeing the man upon whose motion the revolution was put speedily founded, compelled to follow him in his exile.

ITALY.—Austria has accepted the mediation long set and France in her Italian difficulties, and expresses the hope that through the intervention the Central German power at Frankfort, a friendly union between the two powers. This proposition does not perfectly satisfy France, and considerable difference is thought of.

GERMANY.—The German Assembly is engaged in discussing the Constitution. The Hungarian question has been decided by the Servians with great slaughter. A serious riot had arisen at Vienna, occasioned by an attempt to lower the wages of the female laborers. The conflict between the laborers and the National Guards continued for three days. Six laborers were killed and sixty-one wounded, including the women. They had taken refuge on an island in the Danube.

Berlin was also the scene of a riot. The house of the President had been attacked with fragments of benches, railings and stones. Barricades were attempted, and several were killed and wounded.

The Austrian and Prussian ministers had both conferred long into the Assembly to suppress these meetings.

RUSSIA.—The reported revolution in Russia, and flight of the Emperor, are not confirmed.—These rumors are said to have originated in the excited state of public opinion created by the order to levy one man in every 1000 inhabitants, issued some time since by the Emperor. This measure is opposed by the nobility, whose attitude had determined the Emperor to recall the troops lately sent to Poland.

The Albany Argus contains a letter stating that at a meeting of gentlemen of the Free Soil party, held at Schroon Lake, Mr. Tyrell commenced speaking in a highly excited and energetic manner, and had proceeded about twenty minutes, when he said, "Gentlemen, you have the prayers of all good men and good Christians in your behalf. God is on the side of the Barnburners!" Suddenly his voice fell, he sank back into his chair and fainted. He was supported by persons who were near him, and carried down stairs, but did not breathe afterwards. He expired instantly.

He who lives in expectancy of an estate or legacy, which he may inherit from others at their decease, is a pensioner of chance, and may himself die before those whose heir he expects to become. And should he outlive them, he too often fails of his object; for they generally deem such as worthy to receive them, who shows his capability to take care of them, by his independence of them, and reliance upon his own resources.

POLITICAL NOTICE.

☞ JOHN WINSLOW, Esq., the Whig Electoral Candidate, and Wm. H Haigh and Wm. S. Mullins, Esqrs., Sub-Electors for the 6th District, will Address their fellow-citizens at Somerville, Cumberland County, on Thursday the 21st of September. Mr. Winslow will also Address them at Averasborough, on Saturday the 23d.—at the Muster Ground, Vann's; Captain Bullis's District, on Tuesday the 26th; and at Rockfish Factory, on Saturday the 30th of September. All persons, without distinction of party, are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ JOHN WINSLOW, Esq., the Whig Electoral Candidate, will Address his fellow-citizens at Troy, Montgomery county, on the 18th of October,—at Albemarle, Stanly county, on the 19th of October, and at Asheborough, Randolph county, on the 21st of October.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1848.

Republican Whig Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR,

OF LOUISIANA

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR ELECTORS.

District No. 1. Hon. KENNETH RAYNER.
" " 2. Hon EDWARD STANLY.
" " 3. HENRY W. MILLER
" " 4. Hon W H WASHINGTON.
" " 5. GEORGE DAVIS.
" " 6. JOHN WINSLOW.
" " 7. JOHN KERR.
" " 8.
" " 9. JAMES W. OSBORNE.
" " 10. TODD R. CALDWELL.
" " 11. JOHN BAXTER.

"The hearts of the people must be prepared for WAR."—Lewis Cass, in the Senate of the United States.

"I look upon WAR at all times and under all circumstances as a NATIONAL CALAMITY, *to be avoided if compatible with National honor."—Zachary Taylor, in his Allison letter.*

"I have no private purposes to accomplish, no party projects to build up, no enemies to punish—nothing to serve but my country."—Zachary Taylor, in same letter.

"I disavow, most unequivocally, now and forever, any desire on my part to interfere with the rights, or what is termed the scruples of the citizens of other States."—Speech of Millard Fillmore, House of Representatives, 1835.

"We might swallow the whole of Mexico without being hurt by it."—Lewis Cass, in the Senate of the United States

"I am no slaveholder—I never have been—I never shall be. I deprecate its existence in principle, and pray for its abolition everywhere, when this can be effected justly and peaceably and easily for both parties."—Lewis Cass

The Editor of the Observer has returned to his post, and is most happy to find that the season has been the healthiest known for several years, as well in this town as throughout the State generally.

THE PROSPECT.—Having been in New York when the independent Clay Meeting was held ten days ago, we have been repeatedly asked, on our way home and at home, what we thought of it, and of its probable effect upon the Election. It may be satisfactory to many of our readers that we should answer such inquiries publicly.

The result of our observations and inquiries was, that the meeting attracted but little attention, and commanded but little respect, in New York. It was regarded on all hands as a movement of a set of disappointed office seekers and broken-down politicians, who, from personal acquaintance with Mr. Clay, expected to have gotten into power under him, and despair of realizing any portion of the spoils under Gen. Taylor. Such men were the getters-up of the meeting. Those who know any thing of New York, know how easy it is to get up a crowd in that city. The most preposterous idea that was ever conceived in the brain of a lunatic will find numbers in that city to give it entertainment; and the most impracticable scheme, in politics, religion, or finance, will find thousands ready to enter zealously upon its prosecution. So in the case of this Clay meeting. A few disappointed politicians call a meeting to engage in what they themselves acknowledge to be a hopeless undertaking. Some hundreds of others like themselves engage heartily in it. A thousand or two, generally strangers, who wish to see how a New York political meeting is conducted, or to hear a public speaker whose name they have seen in the papers, or to spend an idle evening, attend. The remainder is made up of another thousand or two of Locofocos, who are anxious to encourage the idea that there is a serious split in the Whig ranks, and therefore *they* go, and shout at every mention of the name of Henry Clay, whom they have for years been engaged in vile attempts to defame and defeat. Such we believe to have been the materials of which the Clay meeting in question was constituted; and therefore it attracted, as we have said, but a small share of attention and respect.

It has been rumored, we see, in some of the penny papers at the North, that Mr. Clay has accepted the nomination of this meeting. Of course this is not true. Mr. Clay has doubtless too much self respect to place himself in a position to be utterly distanced in another race for the Presidency; too much respect and affection for the Whig party to become the instrument of its division and possible defeat; and too much patriotism to allow his friends to do any thing by which Cass or Van Buren might be elected President. We hope, therefore, to see Mr. Clay promptly refuse to have any thing to do with this movement. But if in this hope we should be disappointed, and if, (what we consider impossible,) Mr. Clay should permit his name to be thus used, what would be the effect upon the Whig party? We know not how others would feel under such extraordinary circumstances, but we think that such a course on his part would obliterate the affection and respect which we have entertained for Mr. Clay, and nerve our spirits to ten-fold, if possible, more determination and effort to elect the real Whig candidate, Zachary Taylor.—But Mr. Clay will not so degrade himself and outrage his friends. The thought is injustice to him.*

The prospect of the election of Gen. Taylor is decidedly cheering. Among the signs of recent occurrence which clearly indicate that result, we may mention, the speech of Mr. Webster, and the Vermont Election. We all know how potent in New England is the voice of Daniel Webster—That voice has been raised, not in extravagant eulogy of Gen. Taylor, not in presenting him as the first choice of the orator or of his fellow citizens of Massachusetts, but in a cool, calm, irresistible appeal to their judgments and their patriotism, to vote for him, as the fairly selected candidate of the Whig party, as an honest man, of sound judgment, of devoted patriotism, and of a true conception of the interests of the country and of his own rights and duties as its chief Executive, should the people call him to that station. Such an appeal from Daniel Webster will have more weight in bringing the disaffected Whigs to the polls to vote for Gen Taylor than any thing that we have seen. Its effect was, we think, manifest to some extent in the Vermont election. That State has been regarded as doubtful. Its preference was decidedly for Mr Clay, and it was feared that the efforts of some of her leading men would deprive us of her aid in the present contest. But look at her late vote! The Whigs have stood their ground manfully, whilst the Locofocos have been divided between their own and the candidate of the Free Soil party. This is a significant sign to Southern men, who have been so long cajoled with the idea that the Northern Locofocos were the true friends of the South. On this first occasion of a man presenting himself purely as a sectional candidate, what do we find? Why that 264 Whigs enlist under his standard, but that thousands of Locofocos abandon their own and rush to the support of the Free Soil candidate. And so we have every reason to believe it will be in all the Free States. The Whigs cannot be induced, to any material extent, to vote for Van Buren. They who have never confided in him will see no reason to change their opinion of him when they see him recanting his old opinions, and denounced by many of his old and most cherished friends as utterly unworthy. They who have always voted against him, are not likely now to vote *for* him. And thus it will happen, we think, that Van Buren's votes will be made up of Abolitionists and Locofocos; and that every vote given to him will weaken Cass and ensure the success of Taylor. In New York, owing to this evident state of things, Taylor's plurality is estimated at from 25 to 50,000. The same cause identically will give him the votes of Ohio and Pennsylvania, and probably others of the doubtful States.

We will close this hasty written article by an urgent appeal to every North Carolina Whig who may read it, to set to work to redeem our State from the almost defeat into which various local causes brought us last month. *The Presidential Election will take place* SEVEN WEEKS *from this day!* Let us all see that those weeks be not wasted in idleness or indifference. Let us resolve that Old Zach shall have an old-fashioned Whig majority, and let us see to it that the resolution be carried into effect. We are aware that many moderate Democrats, who want a pure patriot at the helm, will vote for Gen. Taylor. We rejoice to know that such is their intention—that they intend to honor themselves by doing honor to the man who has faithfully served them. But it is not to these we would address ourself. It is to the Whigs, to those who sometimes permit General Apathy to take command of them. These we would urge to rouse themselves, and to rouse their neighbors and friends. To attend the mass meetings, and induce their neighbors to do likewise; and to do whatever else may be practicable to enlighten and interest all men in a concession of such momentous importance. Above all things, vote for Taylor and Fillmore! Give them a majority of ten thousand in North Carolina, that we may start fair once more with a majority that will leave no doubt about North Carolina's sustaining the administration of Zachary Taylor.

DEATH OF SENATOR COVINGTON.—With grief do we refer to the notice in this paper of the death of HARMSON W. COVINGTON, Esq the Senator-elect from the District of Robeson and Richmond. In him we have lost, not only a Whig Senator, and a gentleman of the highest personal character, and of the most useful order of talents and acquirements, but a friend to whom we were sincerely attached.

SPECIAL ELECTIONS.—Gov. Graham has issued writs of Election, to fill the vacancies in the Legislature in Robeson and Richmond, Duplin, and Burke Counties. The day fixed on is the 7th of November, the same on which the Presidential Election will take place.

☞ We are requested to state that JOHN A. ROWLAND, Esq. of the Town of Lumberton, is a candidate to represent the Counties of Richmond and Robeson in the Senatorial branch of the next Legislature, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of the lamented H. W. Covington, Esq.

Tod R. Caldwell, Esq. is the Whig candidate in Burke county, to supply the place of Mr. Marlow, dec'd. We understand that his election is certain, as he will very probably command the whole Whig strength.

WHIG MEETINGS AND WHIG SPEECHES.—At Granville Superior Court, week before last, very able and effective Speeches were delivered by Henry W. Miller, Esq the Whig Candidate for Elector in that District, and by the Hon George E. Badger, our Senator in Congress. We learn that Mr. Badger will speak this week also at Pittsborough, where he will be in attendance on the Superior Court. Can we not get a speech from him in this part of the State? We would be glad of some concert of action among the Whigs as to the most desirable time and place for a Mass Meeting, to which we feel sure Mr. Badger will not decline an invitation. To be effective, no time should be lost.

We call the attention of our readers to the appointments of our candidate for Elector in this District, of whose Speech in this place, mentioned at length in our last, we hear the highest praise from all whom we have heard speak of it.

The Hon. Kenneth Rayner, the Whig Candidate for Elector in the Edenton District, has published twenty two appointments to speak in his District, commencing on the 2-th inst. and ending on the 4th Nov. This is a thorough canvass, and we anticipate great good from it. It will stir up the Whigs, which is all we want to ensure success.

The Highland Messenger announces, "upon pretty good authority," that W. H. Thomas, Esq. the gentleman selected as the Democratic Elector for the Buncombe District, *will not accept the appointment.* Mr. Thomas is the Democratic Senator in our State Legislature, representing a Whig District.

THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.—As Merchants of the interior, who have shipped goods through this place, may be anxious to learn the condition of the river, we may state, that for a week or two it has been quite low, though the passage of light draught Steamboats was only interrupted for a few days. The rain last week produced a slight swell, and the Evergreen is hourly expected at her wharf, with a full cargo.

Should the river unfortunately be low again, no such almost total interruption can occur as was formerly experienced, before the light steamers were put on the river; and there can be no increase of expense, since the former charges for Lighterage have been entirely abolished.

APOLOGY.—Owing to some unaccountable accident, some of our subscribers were last week served with papers printed on one side only. We hope they will overlook the unintentional wrong.

VERMONT ELECTION.—There is no election of Governor by the people. In 192 towns (about 50 to be heard from,) the vote stands as follows, compared with last year:—

1848.		1847.	
Coolidge, (W.)	19,606	Eaton, (W.)	19,870
Shaffer, (Free Soil)	13,149	Brainard, (Abo.)	6,022
Billingham, (Rank.)	11,860	Billingham, (Dem.)	16,630

This shows that the Whigs stand their ground manfully, and are not seduced by the Free Soil movement. Their vote has fallen off only 264, whilst of the Locofocos nearly 5000 have joined the Abolition or Free Soil party. Who are now "the natural allies of the South?"

In the Legislature the Whigs have a majority of 21 on joint ballot.

For Congress, 2 Whigs are elected, and in the other two Districts the Whig candidates are far ahead, but neither has a majority.

The Union attempts to throw dust in the eyes of its readers by stating, that "the popular vote shows a Whig and Democratic loss, and a gain to the free soil party." This is a good one. The Whigs lose nearly 300, and the Locos nearly 5,000, and yet the Union would have its readers believe they both stand in the same fix.

MAINE.—Returns from 189 towns show a plurality against Dana, the Democratic candidate for Governor, of 4483; loss since last year about 4000. This defeats his election by the people. The increase of the Free Soil vote is about 3000 so far.

The Whigs have elected two Congressmen—a gain of one.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM GEN. TAYLOR.—We ask attention to the interesting letter in another part of this paper. It indicates, as every thing that Gen. Taylor has written indicates, that if elected President he will administer the Government fairly, according to the Constitution and Laws thereof, and not as a mere partizan; with no purpose, as Gen. Jackson's was avowed to be by his official organ, to "reward his friends and punish his enemies." Neither will he force Congress, as has been the modern practice, to pass laws to suit himself. He will perform his own duties, as he has always done faithfully, and leave Congress to the free exercise of those confided to it by the Constitution.

DARING ROBBERIES.—Within the past fortnight several burglaries have been committed in this town. Among them, the Store of Messrs. Hall & Hall was entered, and goods to the amount of about $75 carried off, consisting of bleached domestics, boots, &c. The Cabinet establishment of Mr. J. W. Baker was also entered, but nothing of value is missed. But on Friday night last Mr. John D. Stutt's Store was entered through the transom light of the back door, and goods to the estimated value of $500 were carried off. Among the articles missed are several pieces of superfine blue and black Cloths and Cassimeres, pieces of Alpaccas, pieces of super fancy and black Silk and Finger handkerchiefs and Cravats, French Muslins, and probably Linens, hose, razors, &c.

These repeated robberies have produced considerable excitement, and but for the law-loving character of our citizens, summary measures might have been adopted to ferret out the prowling villains. We trust, however, whilst care is taken to avoid every thing not in conformity with law, that success may attend the earnest endeavors at detection. We deem it not improper to state, that a strong suspicion is entertained that a class of traders who perambulate the country with wagons and carts, usually with liquors to sell, have had some hand in these repeated robberies, either as principals or accessories. They are occasionally detected in trading with negroes, and indicted; but the mischief they do to that class of our population is undoubtedly far greater than can be detected. We hope that a more rigid watch may be kept over their movements, and particularly that any goods of the above descriptions, whenever offered under suspicious circumstances, may be reported to some one in this place. A standing reward is, we believe, offered by our town authorities for the detection of the perpetrators of such robberies, and we are authorized by Mr. Stutt to say that he will pay $100 reward for the detection and conviction of the robbers of his Store.

The Whig Convention at Fort Harrison, Indiana, where Gen. Taylor fought his first battle and gained his first victory, was a great affair. It was held on the 5th inst., the anniversary of the battle, and it is stated that not less than 25,000 persons were present. The Whig spirit of Indiana is fully aroused, and it will nobly sustain the old veteran who earned his first laurels within her borders.

NEW YORK.—The Abolition Convention, at Utica, last week, adopted the nominations of the Free Soil party for President and Vice President, viz: Van Buren and Adams.

For Governor, the Whigs have nominated Hamilton Fish, now Lieut Governor; the Locos, John A Dix, now Senator in Congress, and the Free Soilers

HON. A. H. STEPHENS.—The numerous friends of this gentleman (says the Augusta Sentinel, will learn with much pleasure that he was rapidly improving on Saturday afternoon at the departure of the cars, when he despatched a message to us by a friend, saying he hoped to be able to speak for himself at the great Mass Convention at Atlanta.

Judge Cone had been committed on a charge of an "assault with intent to murder," and was admitted to bail in the sum of ten thousand dollars, which he gave, and soon after left the place.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.—The Island of Antigua was visited by a destructive hurricane on the 21st ult., which destroyed houses, fields, &c. to an alarming extent. About 30 persons are said to have lost their lives.

An earthquake occurred at St. Kitts, more destructive in its effects than any for several years past. The shock lasted for five hours, throwing down most of the tenements upon the Island, and extending its ravages to the sugar and other crops.

At Antigua, the English Harbor and Falmouth were visited by an earthquake, and the greater portion of both overthrown. All the sugar fields and plantations had been more or less injured. In the towns the ruin is general; large buildings, and among them five churches, having been demolished. Eleven persons were killed by the falling fragments. As gloomy as is this intelligence, it is feared that the worst is still to come.

The canes have been destroyed, and many of the plantations are a perfect waste. Many lives have been lost, upon land and water. The Schr Mary foundered off the island, and was lost with all the crew. Another went down at St. Martins, carrying with it ten persons. It had been found necessary to convene the Legislature to afford relief to the sufferers.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—A most disastrous fire occurred in the city of Brooklyn, N. Y. on Saturday night the 9th inst. It broke out about 11 o'clock, and was not subdued till about day light, after it had destroyed from 2 to 300 houses, many of them splendid buildings, and a vast amount of other property. The loss is estimated at nearly a million of dollars. Two firemen were killed, and several persons injured.

THE COTTON CROP.—The receipts of Cotton amounted, up to 1st instant, to 2,348,248 bales, against 1,774,737 last year. An increase of the enormous amount of 573,511 bales.

The present crop will also be very large, unless some unexpected casualty overtake it.

N. CAROLINA ELECTION.

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

We give below the vote for Governor as exhibited by the Official Returns. Mr. Manly's majority, it will be seen, is 874.

The poll from McDowell is excluded, as it is doubtless embraced in the Burke vote.

	1848. Manly.	Reid.	1844. Graham.	Hoke.
Anson,	1049	400	1073	506
Ashe,	551	782	501	499
Alexander*	334	201		
Burke,	1299	396	1263	309
Buncombe,	921	644	875	496
Bladen,	281	516	271	499
Beaufort,	524	370	507	409
Brunswick,	301	194	335	311
Cabarrus,	713	377	751	477
Craven,	742	730	681	522
Cumberland,	578	1023	603	1070
Chowan,	293	228	286	188
Columbus,	174	440	180	342
Caldwell,	589	138	514	260
Camden,	489	80	518	94
Carteret,	407	365	454	332
Caswell,	263	1081	277	1088
Chatham,	935	781	1153	794
Cherokee,	582	217	383	241
Cleaveland,	421	737	326	720
Currituck,	157	583	137	485
Davidson,	1095	669	911	658
Davie,	542	391	508	354
Duplin,	218	921	246	866
Edgecombe,	104	1096	118	1419
Franklin,	319	673	361	710
Gates,	371	300	359	381
Greene,	207	315	253	199
Granville,	1016	946	976	985
Guilford,	1567	442	1920	463
Haywood,	412	430	370	328
Halifax,	601	507	569	378
Hertford,	330	173	308	269
Hyde,	409	298	401	189
Henderson,	656	227	565	206
Iredell,	1042	257	1527	376
Johnston,	720	814	630	585
Jones,	215	181	195	153
Lenoir,		239 m.	198	356
Lincoln,	832	1877	911	1753
Martin,	339	557	316	523
Moore,	544	536	584	513
Montgomery,	609	86	586	107
Mecklenburg,	698	1068	808	1242
McDowell,				
Macon,	451	372	371	285
Nash,	106	887	70	706
New Hanover,	275	1015	283	1101
Northampton,	512	509	514	502
Onslow,	176	663	178	553
Orange,	1711	1726	1756	1555
Pasquotank,	471	176	593	177
Perquimans,	366	265	366	217
Pitt,	589	571	607	441
Person,	360	578	287	622
Polk.*	228	128		
Randolph,	1199	313	1082	318
Rabeson,	584	623	559	509
Richmond,	545	68	678	113
Rockingham,	849	968	449	984
Rowan,	827	695	809	736
Rutherford,	1047	311	1502	435
Sampson,	530	692	461	727
Surry,	1090	1226	1052	1023
Stokes,	1003	1223	1105	1165
Stanly,	746	26	541	81
Tyrrell,	336	106	311	137
Wake,	991	1293	1073	1271
Warren,	172	630	127	716
Washington,	358	182	368	136
Wayne,	264	1097	217	846
Wilkes,	1209	309	1373	167
Yancey,	357	634	310	615
	42,300	41,426	42,586	30,133

* New Counties.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Cross Creek Invincibles held an Election on the 16th instant, and elected the following officers:

Robert Wooten, Captain.
John Russell, 1st Lieutenant.
John M Jessup, 2d do.
Wm. Waddill, Jr, 3d do.
Jno. D. Callais, O. S.

Dry Goods Failures in New York.—The Express, of Tuesday evening, says:—"Within a few days several houses in the dry goods trade have suspended—some of them returning a very small amount of assets. One house, in the silk trade, with liabilities of $71,000, shows only $14,000 of assets. Other parties, whose liabilities are $70,000, propose to pay seventy per cent."

Another Serene Lunatic.—At a Whig meeting in Knoxville, Tenn., on the 16th ult., General Anderson, a distinguished Democrat, made an eloquent speech in behalf of Old Rough and Ready.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14, 1848.

Commander Alexander Slidell McKenzie, of the Navy, while riding through Sing Sing (his place of residence,) fell from his horse and expired. The immediate cause of his death was a disease of the heart. Com. McK was the officer through whose order young Spencer was hung on the brig Somers.

BONES FOR THE LOCOS.

The Hartford Times, a Cass paper dyed in the wool, says:—

"A Northern man, particularly a Democrat or a "Free Soil" man, must be beside himself who will vote for any other man than General CASS; and by withholding his vote, indirectly aid the election of General Taylor, who is indentified with the institution of slavery in its very worst form, and whose nomination was indisputably procured by the slavery interest."

"Gov. Cass is opposed to any legislation by Congress relative to slavery in the Territories. He must, then, be opposed to a law recognising slavery in these Territories."

Again—

"Zachary Taylor would veto no law *establishing* slavery in the new territories, if the Whigs speak truly of him; the Southerners say they *know* he is with them on this subject.

"Taylor would undoubtedly sanction slavery in the new territories. CASS WOULD NOT."

The Prospect for Taylor.—The Delaware Journal, in the course of an article reviewing the signs of the times, and the indications of popular opinion, says:—"We repeat, that in every direction over the land, clear evidences are presented that Gen. Taylor will be elected; his valuable services, his humane heart, his cool judgment, his upright, frank, honest character, have won the favor of the people, and have determined them to place him in a station where he can bring back the country to its purely republican basis, and reform the great abuses which have depressed the nation and endangered the liberty of the people."

The Editor of the Washington Union complains very much of "Gen. Taylor's position." That's exactly what Santa Anna did in his report of the battle of Buena Vista. He ascribed all his calamities to the "*position*" Old Rough and Ready had been so unfair as to take."

Louisville Journal.

Bold Highway Robbery.—On Saturday morning last, Mr. Richard H. Blount, merchant of Kinston, Lenoir county, started from home for Newbern, with $4,860 in his possession in Bank bills, with the intention of procuring Northern funds.—About one o'clock of the day, when passing through a lonely place called Dover Swamp, 15 or 16 miles from Newbern, four men, three whites and a mulatto, rushed out of a thicket by the roadside, seized Mr. Blount, hauled him from the buggy in which he was riding, beat him until he became senseless, and then robbed him of all his money. Mr. B. remained in an insensible condition for an hour or two, when a negro travelling the road discovered him. He was taken back to Kinston, and so soon as the fact of the robbery became known, a large number of the citizens of that place started out in various directions in pursuit of the villains.

Wilmington Chronicle.

"THE GREAT ERROR—and it is a common error in Europe—*has been to assign to Washington too important a part*, and to the body of the people too insignificant a one, in our great political drama."

The above extract is from Gen. Cass' eulogistic work on France, her King and Court. He will probably think it a greater error for the people to assign to Gen. Taylor a position which he will fill with true Washingtonian ability.

The Charlottesville Jeffersonian denies that Hon. Benford Brown is now for Gen. Taylor. It states that recent events in Congress have worked a change in that gentleman's preferences. He is still greatly dissatisfied with Gen. Cass's views, but we suppose Mr. Polk's signing a Wilmot Proviso bill has disgusted him with—not Polk—but Taylor! The world will still roll on!—*Richmond Times.*

The Laziest Man.—A worthy old citizen of Newport, who had the reputation of being the laziest man alive—so lazy, indeed, that he used to weed the garden in a rocking-chair, rocking forward to take hold of the weed, and backward to uproot—had a way of fishing peculiarly his own. He used to drive his white-faced mare down to the spot where the tautog (blackfish) might be depended on for any weight from two to twelve pounds—back his gig down to the water, put out his line, and when the tautog was safely hooked, start the old mare, and pull him out.

Singular Conceit.—Insects, generally, must lead a truly jovial life. Think what it must be to lodge in a lily. Imagine a palace of ivory or pearl, with pillars of silver and capitals of gold, all exhaling such a perfume as never arose from human censer. Fancy, again, the fun of tucking yourself up for the night in the folds of the rose, rocked to sleep by the gentle sighs of the zephyr, and nothing to do when you awake but to wash your self in a dew drop, and fall to and eat your bed clothes.

There is a man "somewhere" with whom the "Two Thirds Rule" is such a favorite measure, that whenever himself and wife have three eggs for breakfast, he invariable takes two of them.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 12th inst, by the Rev. Mr. Mood, Mr. WILLIAM H. BAGWELL to Miss MARY J. NIXON.

At Rockfish Village, on Thursday evening last, by D. G. MacRae, Esq., Mr. SIMON CAMERON to Miss ANN MARIA JACKSON.

In Raleigh, on the 10th inst, by A. G. Drake, Esq., Mr. A. B. VAUGHAN to Miss JANE E., second daughter of Dr. W. W. Gray.

On the 10th Aug., by Rev. C. S. Woods, at Hico, Carroll Co., Tenn., the residence of Mrs. McNeill, CHARLES FORMAN HANNA, to Miss JULIA ANN, daughter of the late Wm. L. McNeill, formerly of Fayetteville, N. C.

Near Wadesborough, on the 10th inst. by the Rev Patrick C. Conrey, Mr. JAMES LIVINGSTON to Miss NANCY COVINGTON, all of Anson county.

In Union county, on the 5th inst. by the Rev Elam C. Williams, Mr. JNO. McBRYDE to Miss RACHEL C. MAY, daughter of Major Grove W. May, all of Union.

OBITUARY.

ROCKINGHAM, RICHMOND COUNTY, N. C., September 11, 1848.

With feelings of the deepest melancholy, and with the fullest sense of our great loss, it becomes our painful duty to announce the death of HARRISON W. COVINGTON, Esq. He died at his residence near this place on the morning of the 8th instant, after an illness of twelve days, of fever, in the 35th year of his age.

His talents of the highest order, cultivated and refined, with an integrity that ennobles and dignifies human nature, and with *all* of social kindness, cheerfulness and generosity, that ever warms the heart of man, gave him an eminence in the public mind, and in the heart and affections of his more immediate society and friends. In the death of this exemplary man, they suffer an irreparable loss. He leaves an afflicted family of brothers and sisters, and an affectionate wife and two infant children, to mourn their bereavement; and yet they mourn not as one without comfort, for he lived the "life of the righteous" and "his last end" was "like his." He walked "thoughtfully upon the solemn, silent shore of that vast ocean he was so soon to sail." He had been a member of the Presbyterian Church from early youth; and when we consider his perfect resignation under his afflictions, remarking to his anxious attendants, "there is comfort even in sickness," the entire composure and cheerfulness with which he awaited his departure, exhorting his friends "to meet him in Heaven," his confident reliance and abiding faith in the merits of his Saviour, seeming even then to commune with him "face to face," and the "chariot of transport," as he expressed it, "that thrilled through his soul," when the cold hand of death was upon him, it may indeed well be questioned whether his triumphant death is not a matter more of congratulation than of regret.

May his admonitions and virtues long be cherished and practised by his surviving friends.

[Communicated.

DIED,

In this town, on the 14th inst., of apoplexy, Miss REBECCA YATES, aged 72 years.

On Steamer Creole, on Red River, August 27th, ELIZA ANGELINA, infant daughter of Thos. W. and Mary Benigna Blake, aged six months. Alas! sweet bud, thus nipt in life's young morning, like one of those "flowers of loveliness," which are sometimes permitted to unfold their beauties for a moment; and then—as if too delicate to bear the rude blasts of this wilderness world—are removed, to bloom forever in the Paradise of God.—[*Communicated.*

In Bladen county, on the 8th inst., Mr. O. F. DANIEL, son of Col. John O. Daniel, aged about 22.

In Rockingham, Richmond county, on the 6th instant, WALTER S., son of William C. Leak, aged about one year.

In Duplin county, on the 11th ult., Mr. DAVID KENERDAY, in his 68th year.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 6.—Schrs D. W. Farrow from Plymouth, Marion from Little River. 7.—Brigs Eliza Jane from Philadelphia, Col. Taylor from Boston; Schrs. Henrietta and Athalia from N. York, Purse from Onslow, Jack Downing from New River. 8.—Schrs. L. P. Smith from New York, Matthew Vassar from Philadelphia, Sally Ann from Newbern. 10.—Schrs. Harvest from Newport, Hester from New York. 11.—Brigs Emeline from Providence, Yankee from Portsmouth, N. H., Narcissa from New York; Schrs. Martha from Shallotte, G. W. Davis from New York. 13.—Schr. Jerolman from New Bedford, Mass.

NOTICE.

IF not sold at private sale sooner, there will be sold at public auction, on Saturday the 7th of October, at the Market House in Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock M, that commodious and comfortable Dwelling House and Out Buildings, on Cool Spring and Russell streets, formerly occupied by John C. Latta, Esq. lately by Mr Hinsdale.

Terms made known at sale. For further particulars, inquire of Mr. David Shaw or Jas. Banks

Sept. 18, 1848. 33ts

Carolinian till sale.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—SEPT. 19.

Brandy, p'ch,	40 a 50	Lard,		8 a 8½	
Ditto, apple,	30 a 35	Leather, sole,		20	
Beeswax,	16 a 17	Lead, bar,		6½ a 7	
Bacon,	6 a 7½	Molasses,		20 a 25	
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,		5½	
Cotton,	5½ a 7½	Oats,		25 a 30	
Corn,	45 a 50	Oil, linseed,		65 a 70	
Coffee,	8 a 10	Powder,		5 00 a 6 00	
Cheese,

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.

THIS extensive Establishment will be completed on the 1st September. The House is three stories high, 150 feet on Hay street, and 150 feet on Donaldson street. The Rooms are spacious, airy, and abundantly numerous to accommodate all applicants for entertainment. The Stable and Out-Houses are equally commodious. The Company have spared no expense to compete the Establishment in the best manner. The House is now offered for Rent, or if preferred will be leased for a term of years. Applications made to Alfred A. McKethan, President of the Company, will meet prompt attention.

Fayetteville, July 21, 1848.

20 BARRELS No. 3 MACKEREL,
Half bbls. No. 1 ditto,
Cider Vinegar,
50 kegs pure White Lead,
Fine and Madeira, Scotch Madeira, and Cherries Wines,
Calcined Plaster of Paris,
Fine Hyson and Black Tea, and
Red Clover Seed.
For sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.
July 1, 1848. 160tf

MAY 1, 1848.

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received,—Supr brown, black, green and blue Cloths; black and plaid Cassimeres; Peach Coatings; Linen Coatings and Drillings; fine hose; Satin and fancy Marseilles Vests; 4-4 brown and bleached Domack Table Cloths; Irish Linen; supr Needle Coat, Vest and Pantaloon Shirt Buttons; silk, Fur, Leghorn and Panama Hats; Shoes; Hardware and Crockery.

—ALSO—

Superior Silk, Bunget, Tassle and Ground nos; Plaid Mosaic, Jaconet and Swiss ditto; Muslin Edgings; Insertings; Tuscal and Cotton Laces; Silk and Linen Fingers; Bonnet, Lisle thread and Satin Ribbons; Worsted and Cotton Hose; Silk Mitts; Lisle Gloves; Linen and Cotton Cambric Handkerchiefs; Linen and Cotton Bobbin Laces; Silk Lace and Cotton Edging; Cotton and Silk Cambric Ruffles; Swiss Muslin and fine Lace Capes and Collars; fine Linen